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League of Red Cross Societies

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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies, of the following countries : Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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NURSES IN COUNCIL

Disaster Relief as an International Problem

SOME interesting aspects of the position created by the constitution of the International Relief Union, whose General Council holds its first meeting in Geneva on July 10th, are considered in an article, which appears in the present issue of the League Bulletin, from the pen of H. E. Mr. Frangulis, Permanent Secretary General of the Académie Diplomatique Internationale. Mr. Frangulis pays a well merited tribute to Senator Ciraolo, the promoter of the idea which has led to the formation of the Union. Senator Ciraolo's faith in his ideal, and his perseverance in bringing about its realization, have never wavered for a moment since he first laid his scheme before the world in 1921.

The Convention creating the Union, which was signed in July 1927, has been so far ratified or adhered to by 27 countries. The Red Cross Societies of these countries have followed the scheme throughout its preparatory phase with the closest attention, and are getting ready to assume the important tasks which they will be called upon to undertake under the Statutes of the Union. Article 15 of these Statutes, it will be recalled, lay down that relief operations will be carried out when necessary in the different zones by national Red Cross Societies, with the co-operation of other public or private bodies. It will also be recalled that the International Red Cross bodies—the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies—will be invited to assume responsibility for the Central and Permanent Service of the Union.

The business of the coming meeting of the General Council of the Union will include the election of the seven members of the Executive Committee and the formulation of an invitation to the International Red Cross bodies to set going the work of the Central and Permanent Service. We may be sure that the Council will also take occasion to emphasize the importance of the responsibilities which the national Red Cross Societies of the countries signatory to the Convention will be called upon to undertake.

As regards the work of the Central and Permanent Service, the International Red Cross Committee and the League have already taken steps to envisage the practical lines upon which distribution can best be made of the responsibilities which the International Red Cross bodies will be asked to assume. The arrangement contemplated in principle would assign to the League that side of the Union's work which relates to the development, in all countries which are members of the Union, of an effective programme of disaster relief preparedness. The International Committee, on the other hand, having its headquarters in Geneva (where the Union's headquarters will also be officially situated) will deal with the archives of the Union, the accounting, and all arrangements for meetings in Geneva. When a disaster occurs on a scale too great to be handled with the resources available in the country affected, the Government of that country will be free, if it thinks fit, to appeal to the Union for aid. It will then lie with the Executive Committee of the Union to set in motion the necessary machinery in order to obtain help and co-operation from other countries. In thinking of the work of the International Relief Union it must be emphasized that its effectiveness will in practice depend upon the methodical development of disaster relief preparedness by national Red Cross Societies. If the Red Cross can act effectively in disaster relief when an emergency arises, and if national Red Cross experts can play an effective part in solving disaster problems, the strength and efficiency of the world's relief machinery will be ensured.

The League programme in this connexion will remain what it has always been. No effort will be spared to provide advice and assistance to national Societies in building up a strong relief organization, and improving their methods so that they may be in a position to take the lead in relief operations when called upon to do so.

The prestige which the Red Cross enjoys as a disaster relief agency is well illustrated by the fact that it is laid down in Article 6 of the Convention of July 1927, that Governments joining the Union may delegate their representation on the General Council to their respective national Red Cross Societies. Such delegation has been made already by the Governments of a number of the signatory powers. It is believed that when the General Council meets in Geneva it will prove to be an assembly composed to a great extent of Red Cross representatives whose presence as the official delegates of their respective Governments will emphasize the confidence which the Red Cross inspires and the outstanding position which Red Cross Societies occupy throughout the world.

Ernest J. Swift

Delano Memorial

Plans are now nearing completion for the erection of a national memorial, in the grounds of the American Red Cross headquarters in Washington, to Miss Jane Delano and the 296 American nurses who died in the World War. The memorial, which will consist of a group of three marble pavilions of classic design, will stand in a setting of evergreens and shrubs, surrounded by elms and other ornamental trees. Set in a marble niche will be a figure representing ''The Spirit of Nursing''.

The anniversary of Miss Delano's death in France on April 15th, 1919, is regularly observed by nurses all over the United Stater with appropriate services, held under the auspices of the local Red Cross nurses' committees. The enrolment of nurses in the Red Cross is undertaken each year at this time.

Japanese Children and American Earthquake Sufferers

A tangible proof of long-distance friendship was recently given by a small group of Japanese boys on hearing of the suffering caused to hundreds of families by the earthquake in southern California. Nine pupils of a Sunday School in Tokyo asked the American Embassy to forward to the Red Cross relief fund on their behalf a contribution of 96 sen (21 cents), representing their combined pocket money for the week.

In their letter to the Embassy they wrote:

''We have learned at the Sunday School that a disastrous earthquake has occurred in the State of California resulting in the death of many persons and the destruction of valuable property. At the time of the great earthquake in Tokyo, the American people were so kind and sympathetic towards us that they gave us much money and articles.

''The time has come for us to return our thanks to the kind-hearted Americans, but we are still little boys and have no money... We have saved our pocket money which we received from our mothers every day during one week. Though small in amount, we beg you will kindly send this money to our friends in your country.

''We pray that, under God's guidance, the people across the Pacific Ocean will remain friends forever''.

Increase in Home Nursing

The economic depression is making more apparent than ever the need for instruction in simple home nursing, according to the director of the Public Health Nursing and Home Hygiene Service of the American Red Cross. ''Unemployment and reduced income are keeping many patients at home who would otherwise be in hospital'', points out this authority. ''There is more time than money available for caring for the sick''.

Communities all over the land are recognizing the existence of this situation and are continuing to give full support to Red Cross public health nursing programmes, with their related programmes of instruction in personal hygiene and home care of the sick. Doctors and health authorities give credit to Red Cross chapters for thus co-operating in the combating of diseases induced by economic hardship.

Junior Red Cross in the School

This is how Dr. Goldring, Superintendent of Schools in Toronto (Canada), defines the place of Junior Red Cross in an educational programme:

''Many people think that the core of a school curriculum should be social relationships, and deal with such subjects as our inheritance, our attempts to control nature, our struggles to control ourselves, the rules of community living, and the duty of an individual to society.

''The work of the Junior Red Cross assumes an important place in such an educational programme. It is a world-wide organization, and one of its avowed objects is to break down those barriers which might prevent mutual understanding and tolerance between peoples. Its teachings help people to live wisely and usefully together, and it encourages each member to give attention to his own health so that he will be a healthy, vigorous citizen, able to do his duty to himself, his friends and his country.

''A visitor usually notices that, in those classes which are affiliated with the Junior Red Cross, the children have a keen interest in their own physical well-being, posture, deportment, neatness about themselves and the class-room, and general hygienic conditions. They are trained in building up habits which will lead them to become good citizens, and in acquiring a point of view regarding the acceptance of a responsibility for the welfare of others. By means of Junior Red Cross work, the pupils also acquire a sympathetic knowledge of other boys and girls, both in their own country and in other lands. The organization of Junior Red Cross should be a progressive step in any class.''

Dr. F. Donker Curtius

The newly-appointed Secretary-General of the Netherlands Red Cross, like his regretted predecessor Dr. van Slooten-Azn, is a lawyer. Dr. Donker Curtius took his law degree at the Leyden Faculty, and later studied political and economic science at the Legal Faculty of Bordeaux where he took a further degree. The thesis which he presented in 1907 was entitled ''Belligerent Ships in Neutral Waters''.

Dr. Donker Curtius has occupied official posts in connexion with several international conferences. In 1910 and 1912, he was Secretary of the international conferences called at The Hague to discuss different legal questions. In 1920, he was nominated Secretary of the Hague Conference called to draft a scheme for the establishment of the Permanent International Court of Justice. He also acted as Secretary of the Commission of Interpretation set up from 1926 to 1930 to deal with financial questions arising out of the Rhenish Arrangement.

Dr. Donker Curtius is a barrister of the Netherlands Court of Appeal and a deputy-judge at the Hague tribunal.

National Commissions for the Study of Disasters.

The Red Cross Societies of Bulgaria and Greece have now set up scientific commissions for the study of disasters. In each case, the Commission is composed of leading authorities in the scientific and official world.

Death of Mlle de Caters

We regret to announce the death, on June 5th last, of Mlle de Caters, President of the Association of French Red Cross Nurses and a great nursing leader. Mlle de Caters was one of the comparatively few women to be decorated with the Legion of Honour. In recognition of her distinguished services to France during the Great War, she was also awarded the ''Croix de Guerre'' and the Epidemics Medal.

Mlle de Caters was one of the sturdiest pillars of the Association of French Red Cross Nurses, which she was largely instrumental in founding and which today comprises many thousands of members. The French Red Cross Nurses' Club also owes its existence to her initiative. Death came too soon to enable her to witness the culmination of the task to which she devoted the last few years of her life, viz., the edification beside the Club of a rest home for retired nurses.

The Red Cross in India, 1932.

The Red Cross in India, where the movement took recognized root only as recently as March, 1920, is still relatively in its infancy. That it has at last gained a firm footing is evident from the report of the Indian Red Cross Society for 1932, which constitutes a fine record of headway made in the face of heavy odds.

Although the economic depression is reflected in slightly decreased figures of adult membership, the year's work was more constructive than at any other period in the Society's history, thanks very largely to the tangible support received from wealthy members of the Hindu community. To stimulate enrolment, the Managing Body has decided to issue attractive membership badges in gilt and enamel to members of each category.

During the year, there were signs of a considerable awakening of Red Cross activity in Indian States. New branches are in process of formation in the States of Travancore and Gwalior, while independent State Branches have been established in Jodhpur and Kotah and have already started child welfare programmes. In view of the appalling infant mortality rate in India, the keynote of Red Cross activity in that country has, from the outset, been the protection of the mother and the child.

As regards British India, progress has been specially marked in the United Provinces, where eleven new District Branches were formed and much good work accomplished in the schools; in Sind, where maternity and child welfare work is being developed; in Assam, where the membership jumped from 12 to 413; in Madras and in Bombay. Among the smaller branches, Baluchistan and Delhi were particularly active, the former in arranging popular health lectures, the latter in organizing medical inspection of school-children.

During 1932, hospital comforts valued at Rs. 36,183 were issued by the Red Cross Depôt in Lahore to 233 institutions, in addition to literature to a value of Rs. 10,577 in the form of pamphlets, posters, slides, plays, lectures, etc., Junior Red Cross literature was in great demand.

Towards the end of last year, the Managing Body decided to establish a Cinema Production Section at headquarters, a half-time cinematographer being engaged to insert vernacular titles into the films composing the Red Cross film library and to give technical advice. The first production of the new section will be a film for schools entitled ''First Laws of Health''. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon have presented the Society with a Pathé projector, and a full-size cinema camera has been imported from Europe.

No general Red Cross ''Week'' was held during 1932, but several branches made energetic efforts to secure more members and to give wider publicity to Red Cross work. The most successful of these were the Rangoon Health Week in January, the Mysore Baby Week in March and the Red Cross Week in Sind last August, all of which resulted in an increase both in membership and funds.

An interesting experiment is being made at Partabgarh (United Provinces) with the combined support of the provincial Public Health Department, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the United Provinces Red Cross branch. A Health Unit, covering an area of about 60 square miles, has been organized to demonstrate the possibilities of intensive public health work, and a progressive five-year scheme has been launched. The Red Cross is assisting in the organization and financing of child welfare centres in the area, and Junior Red Cross groups in schools are also participating in the campaign for better health.

The Junior Red Cross statistics are an encouraging feature of last year's work; they show a total increase of groups from 2,962 to 3,781, and of members from 152,734 to 192,516. This is due in the main to the hearty support accorded to the movement by educational authorities all over India, who recognize in it a powerful auxiliary in health education. In the United Provinces, membership increased by almost 100 per cent.

Perhaps the most important event of the year —and certainly a milestone in the Society's career— was the opening in the Attock District (Punjab) of the first hospital to be owned by the Indian Red Cross. The establishment is known as the Talagang Zenana Hospital, and the financial administration is in the hands of the Managing Body.

A considerable proportion of Red Cross funds is expended on assistance to hospitals, either in the form of medical comforts or of supplementing nursing staffs. Hundreds of institutions all over India are in regular receipt of Red Cross comforts and, now that the Government grants have in many places been cut, there is a growing tendency to turn to the Red Cross for help. Several branches are encouraging the training of nurses by offering scholarships. The Bihar and Orissa Branch set aside funds last year to provide five scholarships. The Bengal branch continues to supply nurses to rural hospitals which could not otherwise afford them.

A conspicuous feature of the Branch reports is the numerous fund-raising entertainments (dramatic performances, concerts, garden parties, balls, cinema shows, gymkhanas, etc.,) organized to offset decreased income from other sources. Bombay raised Rs. 13,000 in this way, while proportionate sums were earned by Sind, Rajkot, the North West Frontier Branch, Assam and Baluchistan— proving that, even in times of stress, the public will always support a good cause.

AUSTRIA

First Aid and Relief

In Austria, all the principal relief agencies, including the Red Cross, are affiliated with the Central Relief Association. In the course of last year, the sixteen sections of the Vorarlberg Relief Union dealt with 1,567 cases, including 367 accidents, while the four motor-ambulances covered an aggregate distance of 18,405 kilometres. The Bludenz, Nenzing, Bregenz, Rankweil, Goetzis, Dornbirn, Feldkirch and Hoerbranz sections have organized a first-aid service on the highways connecting the Arlberg with the Bavarian and Liechtenstein borders.

BELGIUM

Annual Assembly

The reports made by the president, director-general, treasurer-general and comptroller at the annual assembly of the Belgian Red Cross on May 7th, 1933, denoted that the Belgian Society continues to strengthen its position and extend its activities.

The number of local sections is now 210, and the adult membership has grown to 110,000. The 2,000 lectures organized by the Society in 1932 were attended by a total audience of 600,000, representing a proportion of one in twelve of the population. The are 55,000 paying subscribers to the Red Cross magazines. Upwards of 10,000 patients were carried by the Red Cross ambulance services.

The activities of the Belgian Red Cross in the Congo now extend to 450,000 natives; during 1932, the Viadana station gave 227,805 treatments and the Wamba station 446,518, while the in-patients represented a total of 44,000 hospital days.

A new departure in Belgium is the formation of a Red Cross ''Guard of Honour'' composed in the main of former members of the Junior Red Cross. These young people maintain three centres in Brussels, where they pursue such activities as: printing books in Braille; mending and cleaning old clothes for the poor of the city; organizing fêtes and Christmas gift distributions; first-aid courses; rhythmic exercises and folk dancing; athletics, camping, etc. Interschool correspondence is not forgotten, and the ''Guard of Honour'' is proposing to arrange trips to foreign lands for the purpose of entering into closer touch with its correspondents.

The greetings of the League of Red Cross Societies were conveyed to the assembly by Dr. Sand, Technical Counsellor, who complimented the Belgian Red Cross on the spirit of enterprise displayed by its leaders, nationally and locally.

BULGARIA

Child Welfare

The child welfare organization maintained by the Bulgarian Red Cross in Sofia is performing a very fine piece of work by helping to combat the principal causes of infant mortality. Its three ante-natal clinics ensure that babies shall arrive into the world in the best possible conditions of hygiene and comfort, and its seven baby clinics watch over their development to see that they are given every possible chance of attaining healthy childhood and adolescence. For infants who, despite these precautions, are not progressing as they should, there is a special centre for the correction of defects.

The doctors attached to these different clinics are assisted by public health nurses trained in special courses arranged by the Red Cross in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Health. Six of them are entrusted with follow-up work. The attendances at the clinics aggregate sixty to seventy a day.

The organization is managed by a central bureau, which is also responsible for the publication of propaganda material for the edification of mothers attending the consultations, and for the distribution of food and baby linen to those in need.

DENMARK

A Successful Campaign

A brief account was given in last month's Bulletin of the membership drive organized by the Danish Red Cross early in May. Although full results are not yet available, it is estimated that the final figures will show an increase of more than ten per cent over those for 1932. Thus, the courage displayed by the Red Cross leaders in organizing a propaganda campaign in time of crisis has been fully justified.

First Aid on Highways

The Danish Ministry of Public Works issued a decree last April making it obligatory for all motor-buses, except those circulating within town and city limits, to carry a first-aid chest, the contents of which comprise the material previously recommended by the Standing International Commission for First Aid on Highways for the use of road stations.

The decree further stipulates that the drivers of such vehicles shall have followed the ''elementary courses in first aid for road-users'' instituted by the Danish Red Cross and comprising four lessons of two hours each. This regulation affects 1,100 motor-buses covering an aggregate distance of 150,000 kilometres a day on 750 different itineraries. In this way, the system of first-aid posts (of which there are 2,000) organized by the ''Relief Fund'' is supplemented by mobile first aid facilities.

GERMANY

Voluntary Service

The German Red Cross is taking an active part in the voluntary service scheme instituted by the German Government to combat the demoralizing effects of unemployment on young people.

Through the intermediary of the Red Cross women's committees, 2,500 girls have been settled in 81 camps, where they are given such useful tasks to perform as the making and mending of garments for the needy, or helping in soup kitchens, canteens

and other charitable institutions. At Munich, unemployed girls have been enrolled as laundresses to wash the linen of old people and motherless families. Girls with experience in housework are sent as "mothers' helps" to the homes of destitute persons or families in which the housewife is prevented, by illness or some other cause, from attending to her domestic duties.

A School Exhibition A school at Insterburg recently organized a health and Junior Red Cross exhibition which proved so popular that its duration had to be extended to enable groups from all the schools and institutions of the town and neighbouring villages to visit it. The material composing the exhibition was derived from a multitude of sources. The Berlin Junior Red Cross committee sent its travelling exhibit, consisting of posters, photographic enlargements, magazines, statistical tables and lantern slides, as well as some 30 drawings and a large album which attracted considerable attention. Other associations lent documentation and models relating to care of the teeth, nutrition and personal hygiene.

Teachers and scholastic authorities were unanimous in praising this initiative, and flattering notices appeared in the local newspapers. One of the more immediate results of the exhibition was the enrolment of 113 new members in the Junior Red Cross group of the school in question.

Message to the Public The following note has been communicated by the German Red Cross to the League Secretariat for publication:

"The President of the Reich and the German Government published the following manifesto on the occasion of the 'Thankoffering' on German Red Cross Day, June 11th, 1933:

"The German Red Cross appeals to you to contribute to the Thankoffering on Red Cross Day 1933.

"This appeal is addressed to everybody, and especially to those who, during and since the war, have been indebted to the Red Cross for saving their lives, relieving their distress or advising them in their troubles, and who consequently owe the Red Cross a thankoffering which may enable it to assist others.

"All classes of the nation are still bleeding from the wounds inflicted by war. Physical and moral degeneration has manifested itself since the war ended.

"Millions have stretched out their hands for help to the Red Cross. There is scarcely a single German who has not had the benefit of its help.

"The nurses and first aid workers of the Red Cross are popular figures in our public life and enjoy public esteem.

"More than one and a half million German men and women have joined the Red Cross for service. Tens of thousands of young people are among them. They all have given gladly of their time and talents; many have risked their own lives to help their fellows.

"Germany knows and appreciates the Red Cross as a model of sacrifice, dependability and loyalty in the service of our suffering compatriots.

"The work of the German Red Cross gives outstanding proof of its sense of duty towards the nation.

"All Germans will therefore show the gratitude they owe to the work of charity carried on under the sign of the Red Cross, by contributing to the collection organized on Red Cross Day.

"The proceeds of the collection will enable the Red Cross to give further service through nursing and relief work, and in many other kinds of public welfare activity.

"The collection will be made by voluntary workers. The auxiliary assistants of local Red Cross committees, SA., SS. and 'Stahlhelm' organizations will also take part in it.

"We invite the public to give wholeheartedly in thankoffering to the Red Cross on Red Cross Day.

"THOSE WHO WORK FOR THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO THE PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE, APPRECIATION AND CONFIDENCE.

Berlin, Whitsun 1933.

(Signed)
Von HINDENBURG,
Fieldmarshal, Honorary President of the German Red Cross. President of the Republic.

(Signed)
Adolf HITLER,
Chancellor of the Reich Government.

GREAT BRITAIN

Annual Report Gratifying advances in all branches of its work were recorded by the British Red Cross Society in its report for 1932, presented at a meeting of the Council of the Society on May 25th, at which H.R.H. The Duke of York took the chair.

The Society's trained personnel continues to increase in numbers. There are now 162 men's and 813 women's detachments, with memberships of 4,185 and 19,422 respectively.

At the Society's rheumatism clinic in London, 78,589 attendances were recorded for treatment in the general patients' department, as against 77,892 during the previous year. In the private patient's department, there were 8,040 attendances. An investigation into the results of treatment of 2,133 patients discharged during the year revealed that 73.4 per cent were either cured outright or showed marked improvement.

The number of calls upon the blood transfusion service, says the report, continues to increase with arithmetical regularity, 2,442 calls having been received for 1932 as against 2,078 for 1931, 1,627 for 1930 and 1,360 for 1929. The daily average in 1932 was slightly under seven. Blood-donors now available for this service in London now number 1,304, eighty of whom served for the tenth time, nineteen for the twentieth, two for the thirtieth, two for the fortieth, and one for the forty-fifth. The number of hospitals making use of the service increased by 24, and the last great hospital of London which had hitherto maintained its own service has now abolished this and taken advantage of the facilities offered by the British Red Cross.

The Junior Section continues to make satisfactory progress. During the year, 1,805 certificates and 102 proficiency badges were awarded for Junior First Aid, Nursing and Hygiene.

In a foreword to the report, Sir Arthur Stanley says:

"In response to the appeals by the Prince of Wales, as patron of the National Council of Social Service, several of our county branches are co-operating in local schemes for the assistance of the unemployed, and at hospitals, clinics and welfare centres the services of our trained members have been increasingly welcomed".

A Triumphant Red Cross Day

Those Societies which have had the courage to go forward with their plans for Red Cross "Day" or "Week" unhampered by fears of the possible consequences of the crisis have been richly rewarded. The manner in which the public turns instinctively to the Red Cross in times of stress is a wonderful tribute to the growing acceptance of its rôle as "The Greatest Mother in the World".

So sweeping has been the success of Red Cross Day in Great Britain this year that it has been resolved to make a "Week" of it in future.

It was never intended that the British Red Cross "Day" should be merely an occasion for raising money. It is primarily considered as a means of focussing public attention on the aims and activities of the Society and of reminding its own members and the public of the ideals of which Florence Nightingale was a living example.

This year, the "Day" was far more generally observed than ever before, and highly gratifying results were obtained, both in funds and publicity. A number of new features were introduced into local events with a view to making a more direct appeal to public interest. Posters and leaflets answering the frequent question "Why do we need a Red Cross in Peace Time?" were freely used. In addition to the usual paper flags, a mascot in the shape of a miniature Red Cross Nurse, and balloons decorated with a red cross were sold in the streets. The experiment of using shop windows, made tentatively last year, proved very popular and many shopkeepers lent space, and in many cases mannequins as well, for the arrangement of groups depicting Red Cross activities. Cinemas arranged for the display of "captions" describing Red Cross work, and in many places meetings, rallies and entertainments were held.

The outstanding feature of the "Flag Day" held in the City of London (for the benefit of the Red Cross Rheumatism Clinic) was the address delivered by Sir George Newman, of the British Health Ministry, on Florence Nightingale as the prototype of the work of the Red Cross. After describing how, in 1864, Miss Nightingale drafted the instructions for the British delegates to the Congress which drew up the Geneva Convention, Sir George spoke of the intervention of the Red Cross in different campaigns culminating with the Great War, when "the Red Cross won for itself a permanent home in the hearts and minds of men and women, where its glory abides". As a result of the stipulations of Article 25 of the League of Nations' Covenant, "the Red Cross stands today endeavouring to discharge the precise obligation to which Florence Nightingale drew the attention of the world more than seventy years ago". The concluding passages of his speech constitute what must surely be the finest tribute and the most inspiring definition ever given of the Red Cross:

"That, in a few words, is the case for inviting attention today to the remarkable Public Health work of the Red Cross in time of peace. It is a case which stands firmly established on medical and scientific foundations. It rests also upon the broad basis of human compassion in the midst of strife. None of us can escape the feeling that the Red Cross is not quite the same as other voluntary health societies. It was born in tragedy and raised in sacrifice... We can indeed proclaim... that the Red Cross is as ready in peace as in war to rescue, to rebuild, to restore, and to bring peace and healing to the shattered, maimed or impaired lives of men, women and little children".

INDIA

Anti-Malaria Campaign

With the special grant made to it by the International Red Cross Committee from the Empress Shôken Fund, the Indian Red Cross has published an illustrated poster on malaria prevention. Free distribution is being made over the principal Indian railways. The poster is available in English, Urdu and Hindu.

Annual Ball

During the first quarter of 1933, the Bombay branch of the Indian Red Cross Society began, with a certain degree of misgiving, to set about preparations for its Annual Ball. In spite of the prevailing depression a larger profit than ever before was realized, viz., Rs. 10,000. This sum, added to the Headquarters grant, will enable the Branch to carry on its work unimpaired.

JAPAN

School for Midwives

There are at present sixteen schools for midwives attached to the central maternity hospital of the Red Cross in Tokyo and to the maternity hospitals of the Red Cross local committees. The course comprises two years of theory and practice. According to the State regulations, pupils must have taken charge of five confinements before they can become qualified midwives.

The central maternity hospital in Tokyo, with its 100 beds and 300 patients a month, provides exceptional opportunities for pupils to acquire intensive training and experience. Of the 4,211 confinements in the hospital last year, 35 per cent were abnormal cases and consequently of special interest from the teaching standpoint. The 129 midwives thus far trained in this hospital are highly esteemed, both for their moral qualities and for their professional efficiency.

Nurse Midwives

Every facility is offered by the Japan Red Cross to nurses and probationers desiring to qualify as midwives, provided they display the necessary physical and mental aptitude for such work. Certificated nurses are allowed to follow the obstetrical courses without interrupting their normal duties. Student nurses may take up the midwifery course during either the second or third year of study, on condition that it does not interfere with their regular work. Before a nurse can be registered as a midwife, she must pass the State examinations.

This possibility of dual training attracts large numbers of pupils to the Red Cross schools.

LATVIA

Annual Report

The economic depression has thus far been powerless to check the steady expansion of this energetic young Society. It is earning growing recognition as the auxiliary of the official public health services. During 1932, it administered eight hospitals, four sanatoria and fifty health centres, and has been entrusted with

the management of the Rezekne hospital for a period of twelve years. This latter establishment contains accommodation for 120 patients and is served by a staff of five doctors, nine nurses and two midwives.

Since its inauguration in July 1932, the new Tervete sanatorium has been filled to capacity. A plan for instituting occupational therapy is now under consideration.

The Red Cross is the sole organization in Latvia dealing with bone tuberculosis. The Society's sanatoria at Liepaja and Krimulda, with their 400 beds, are now adequate to meet the country's needs in this respect. Several cases of bone tuberculosis are also treated in the Cesis sanatorium. In all, 1,350 patients were admitted to the Red Cross sanatoria last year, representing a total of 183,576 days. Some eight thousand more spent 175,876 days in the Society's hospitals, where 4,311 operations were performed. The fifty health centres dealt with 287,012 cases, or 61,310 more than the previous year.

The school of nurses attached to the Jelgava hospital now has fifteen pupils.

In Latvia, as elsewhere, the Red Cross is taking a prominent part in the relief of distress caused by unemployment. The Society is collaborating with other agencies in running canteens for the children of the unemployed, and has turned over to the Unemployment Relief Committee the proceeds of the sale of 10,000 lottery tickets.

LUXEMBOURG

Propaganda by Radio

The Red Cross of Luxemburg has lost no time in turning to good account the facilities offered by the new national high-power broadcasting station for making known its work, not only to the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy but also to the listening public in other countries. On May 31st, in the middle of the evening programme, a prominent medical man delivered a short talk on "The Red Cross and Child Welfare", in which emphasis was laid on the rôle of the public health nurse.

NEW ZEALAND

Adoption of Children

A number of the Junior Red Cross circles in New Zealand "adopt" families or orphaned children for given periods, usually for one year. The adoption, so far as the orphans are concerned, consists in supplying them with all the necessaries of life and sending them Christmas and birthday gifts. This is generally renewed from year to year. When families are adopted, the Juniors undertake to provide them with foodstuffs or clothing, and in some instances both. The Girl's College at Wellington is responsible for twenty families, in addition to other families helped intermittently.

Other activities of the New Zealand Juniors include support of a residential nursery at Wellington, supplying Christmas cheer for needy children and the maintenance of a "Mother Hubbard's Cupboard" of garments, groceries, eggs and vegetables for distribution to the poor.

POLAND

Enrolment Campaign

Red Cross "Week" was celebrated throughout Poland this year from June 1st to 10th. In addition to the usual propaganda, the Warsaw Committee arranged an exhibition entitled "The Red Cross in War— The Red Cross in Peace" divided into the following sections : medical and relief material, first aid detachments, first aid on highways, health, Junior Red Cross, propaganda. This exhibition was the "clou" of the social side of the programme, which included concerts, choir singing, tableaux vivants and bridge tournaments.

The Wilno Committee organized an assembly of the Junior Red Cross groups of the region during the "Week", the young delegates being the hosts of the Committee during their stay in Wilno. The programme comprised a mass meeting of Juniors, a procession, sports and games in the municipal park, and excursions in the neighbourhood of Wilno.

Great Junior Pageant

On Sunday, May 21st last, the picturesque town of Czenstochowa was the theatre of the greatest Junior Red Cross manifestation ever held in Poland, or perhaps in Europe. Upwards of 15,000 Juniors took part, and the events of this remarkable day were followed by representatives of fifteen of the principal newspapers of Warsaw.

The first contingents arrived at Czenstochowa on the Saturday evening and were met at the train by a band composed of Juniors. The station itself was gaily decorated with flowers and Red Cross flags in their honour. Most of the young pilgrims were lodged in the regimental barracks, which had been evacuated and placed at their disposal by the military authorities. The remainder were billeted in schools or private houses.

Sunday opened with a religious ceremony on a hill just outside the town, after which the Juniors, 15,000 strong, filed through the streets under the escort of twelve Junior bands, acclaimed by the whole population. The procession lasted over two hours.

After an *al fresco* lunch, the children repaired to the stadium, where they gave demonstrations in first aid and physical drill, followed by rhythmic exercises, folk dancing and songs. A message was then read from M. Milsom, Director of the Junior Division of the League of Red Cross Societies, in which he said:

"Dear Polish Juniors:

"You are now gathered together by thousands; you realize your strength and the significance of a movement which, at the present day, unites twelve and a half million children throughout the world. You can work wonders once you have become fully conscious of your responsibilities.

"The last time I visited your country, I had the pleasure of meeting some of you and will never forget the welcome you gave me. Neither will I forget the enthusiasm, discipline and intelligent activity which constitute the surest guarantee of the success of your Red Cross. I know that you are all the same, and that is why we are looking forward with confidence to the future.

"I send you my congratulations on your great manifestation and wish each of you a happy and useful career."

Official interest in the manifestation was keen, and the Ministry of Transport granted a 75 per cent reduction in fares to persons travelling to Czenstochowa for the event.

The majority of the children came from the districts of Warsaw, Lodz, Kielce, Cracow, Silesia, Grudziandz and Torun. The local committee of Lask (district of Lódz) alone sent 2,900.

All who had the good fortune to be present at the pageant carried away with them an indelible impression. The sight of 15,000 children assembled under the Red Cross banner was an inspiring one.

ROUMANIA

Help for the Needy

In the course of 1932, the Juniors of Roumania raised a fund of 273,811 lei. This has been expended on different service projects including the sending of group members to holiday camps, the distribution of food, clothing and medicaments to school children, and the purchase of gifts at Christmas and Easter for the blind in the "Vatra Luminosa" institution.

SWEDEN

Relief for Crisis Victims

As announced in a previous issue of the Bulletin, the President of the Swedish Red Cross, H.R.H. Prince Carl of Sweden, launched a broadcast appeal at the beginning of the winter for funds to provide food for children of the unemployed in certain provinces of the country particularly affected by the economic depression.

An investigation undertaken by the Red Cross in collaboration with the public authorities made it clear that one of the most dangerous effects of the crisis was the under-nourishment of children. To remedy this, the Red Cross at first planned the organization of soup kitchens in the schools for 11,500 children for a period of four months. The budget for this, amounting to 200,000 Kronen, was immediately covered by private gifts. Meanwhile, the situation had become worse and the plan had to be established on a larger scale. By the middle of the winter, 17,000 children were receiving food.

When the operation was finally liquidated, it was revealed that the gifts collected and utilized totalled 594,865 Kronen in cash, over 467 tons of foodstuffs and more than 307 tons of clothing.

Some Active Groups

The latest number of the Swedish Junior Red Cross magazine gives interesting details in regard to the activities of certain Junior groups in Sweden. The group at LYSEKIL organizes courses in care of the sick. It also collects garments and arranges fêtes, the proceeds of which enable them to send delicate children to the country and provide clothing for needy children. The group choir gives occasional concerts in the home for the aged.

The RYDAL section collected a sum of 2,597 Kronen to provide dental treatment for school-children and young factory workers.

The Juniors in the High School at GOTHENBURG raised sufficient funds through parties, film shows and collections to send fifty of their comrades to the country for two months.

The Juniors in the working-class district of STIGEN find it no easy matter to raise money, but, by dint of much ingenuity and perseverance, they have succeeded in organizing a fête which they hope will yield sufficient to enable them to send a sick comrade to the seaside during the summer. Although there are only 38 pupils at the school, there are 44 Juniors, the reason for this being that many of the children remain members even after leaving school.

The activities of the Juniors at MORBYLANGA have earned them the thanks of the parish priest. In addition to distributing milk and potatoes to needy families, they organized a fête for the benefit of the inmates of a home for the aged, and made up Christmas hampers for the poor of the district.

SWITZERLAND

General Assembly

The annual assembly of the Swiss Red Cross was held this year at Zurich, on May 20th, under the chairmanship of Dr. von Schulthess-Schindler, President of the Society. One hundred and thirty-eight delegates attended.

The treasurer, Dr. Stadlin, told the assembly that, by means of reorganizing the publications service, it had proved possible to realize a profit of 4,000 Swiss francs from the sale of the Society's magazines and almanachs.

Training of Nurses

The directorate of the Swiss Red Cross has found it necessary to define certain points of the general principles laid down at Olten in 1925 in regard to the professional training of nurses in schools recognized by the Swiss Federal Council. It was accordingly decided at a recent meeting that:

1) The duration of nursing training should be three years, spent in an institution for the care of the sick.

2) The first year should be spent in a hospital attached to the school where, under the immediate supervision of sister tutors, the pupils would be enabled to acquaint themselves with all details of sick nursing, medical and surgical. The pupils should live in and hold themselves constantly at the disposal of the sisters, day and night.

3) The two following years should be devoted to instructing the pupils in the nursing of clinical and surgical cases in establishments suitable for the general training required. Specialization can be undertaken only after the diploma has been obtained.

4) Final decision as to the suitability of hospital establishments for this purpose rests with the directorate of the Swiss Red Cross.

Public Health Nursing

A special course of four months' duration for the training of public health nurses will be given at "La Source", the Swiss Red Cross training school at Lausanne, next autumn, beginning October 1st. Like the previous courses, it will comprise 130 hours of theory, spread over a period of two months and terminating with an examination, followed by two months of practical work in public health dispensaries

or with a public health nurse on active service. If this term of practical work is satisfactory, a public health nursing diploma will be awarded.

Admission to the course proper is limited to nurses holding a certificate recognized by the Red Cross, i.e. the certificate delivered at the conclusion of three years of professional training in a school subventioned by the Government or the diploma of the Swiss Nursing Alliance. Other persons may, however, attend the theory lessons.

The fee is 50 francs for pupils of the "Source" school and 100 Swiss francs for others. Applications must be addressed to the directorate of "La Source". The syllabus can be had on application.

TURKEY

Disaster Relief

In a country so frequently visited by calamities as Turkey, it is only to be expected that disaster relief should form one of the principal corner-stones of the national Society's edifice. A large proportion of the yearly budget of the Turkish Red Crescent must be earmarked for extending aid to victims of disasters.

Recently its attention was claimed by an earthquake at Dadya. On that occasion, the Society sent a sum of 1,000 Turkish pounds and 180 tents. About the same time, a drought occurred in the region of Kars, necessitating the setting up of a relief fund, to which the Society contributed 1,500 Turkish pounds. A further sum of 5,625 pounds has been expended on relief to victims of the crisis.

UNITED STATES

The Poetry of Figures

Statistics are not always of the "dry-as-dust" variety and, although America has accustomed us to thinking in terms of millions and billions, one cannot but be impressed by the figures just published by the American Red Cross anent its distributions of Government wheat and cotton to date. According to these, 85,000,000 bushels of wheat have passed through the hands of the Red Cross, while the distributions of Government cotton have taken the form of 75,000,000 yards of cloth, 58,000,000 garments, 5,000,000 sweaters, 2,000,000 blankets and 2,000,000 quilts. The value of the cotton was somewhere between $65,000,000 and $75,000,000.

Disaster Relief

A tornado swept two localities in the State of Louisiana on May 1st. The American Red Cross at once wired to the local chapters to meet the emergency needs of the victims and instructed four disaster relief workers from the national staff to proceed to the spot. This was the fourth serious tornado in southern states within thirty days, each causing heavy loss of life and property. In one case, the storm was followed by fire, which destroyed many homes.

Propaganda for Junior Red Cross

For the ninth year in succession, nearly a hundred of the leading teachers' training institutes in the United States will be visited by representatives of the American Junior Red Cross. They will spend three days in each institution, lecturing, demonstrating and exhibiting the work of the Junior Red Cross as conducted by almost seven million school-children under the direction of some 125,000 teachers. Chairmen of Junior committees in neighbouring Red Cross chapters have been asked to attend during these visits.

More Funds for Juniors

The national children's fund maintained by the American Junior Red Cross for the support of children's projects at home and abroad was augmented by $1,928 during the recent Red Cross convention in Washington. This sum represented voluntary contributions collected by members of the Junior Red Cross throughout the United States.

The fund finds opportunities for service in many countries in relieving distress and propagating Junior Red Cross ideals. It has been drawn upon for aiding child victims of disasters, among them the Mississippi flood of 1927, the Florida hurricanes and the drought of 1930-31.

Juniors Help Fight Crisis

All over the United States, Juniors are joining in the efforts to combat the effects of the economic crisis. Below are a few of the more typical methods employed by them to achieve this end.

The Juniors of a district in North Carolina, one of the States which fell victim to the drought two years ago, have donated fifty jars of fruit and vegetables. A school group in Alabama is providing sandwiches and fruit for twentyfour needy school children, forty others being supplied with free meals each day in the school canteen. In a Pennsylvanian town, Juniors have secured special educational advantages for four crippled children, and are paying for their board and lodging.

In New Jersey, Juniors have paid gas and electricity bills, donated mattresses, coal, and even a gas stove to needy families and, in some cases, have co-operated with a church or welfare agency in providing lunches for under-nourished pupils.

In a Massachusetts school, a group collected old spectacle frames and had lenses fitted to them for poor children with sight defects. Toothpaste proved a welcome gift to those who could no longer afford to buy it for themselves.

New Jersey Juniors assumed the cost of 302 massage treatments for victims of infantile paralysis. Two hundred and fiftysix children were provided with clothing by members of a West Virginia group, who also supplied codliver oil and milk to 56 undernourished children. A group of Boy Scouts attached to the Junior Red Cross in a suburb of New York chopped and donated sixty bags of wood which were delivered to as many needy families. Another group has engaged the services of an unemployed instructor to conduct classes in First Aid and Life-Saving.

In relief of those suffering from depression, Junior members in rural or village schools are devising many schemes for assisting their schoolfellows. In some schools, everyone who can do so brings one or two extra items for the mid-day meal, and all are pooled in one big picnic lunch.

In many rural communities, there is a surplus of food. Reports tell of whole truckloads of vegetables taken into nearby towns for distribution among the unemployed, thanks to the intervention of the Juniors. The problem of clothing is partially solved by rural Juniors bringing outgrown clothes and spending their leisure hours in reconditioning them.

THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

By A. F. FRANGULIS,

Permanent Secretary General of the Académie Diplomatique Internationale, late Minister of Greece and delegate of the Greek Government to the League of Nations.

On July 10th the General Council of the International Relief Union will assemble for the first time in Geneva. Its deliberations will give the signal for setting to work the great system of international relief for which the world is indebted to Senator Ciraolo.

The different States of the world, as long as they exist side by side on the surface of the globe, are necessarily interdependent. The existence of prosperity or distress in one country reacts inevitably upon the others. Again and again in history one country or another has been overtaken by disaster and the same disaster may happen elsewhere. In every case the results are felt beyond the boundaries of the country originally affected and reach every organized State community in the world.

Senator Ciraolo, with his acute historical sense and his elevated humanitarian ideal, has taken as his theme the observed fact that disaster makes all men and all States equal and equally dependent on each other. On this theme he has built up a system of realistic idealism which is now taking concrete shape in the International Relief Union.

SENATOR CIRAOLO

The Convention of the Union is the work of a diplomatic conference in which 43 Governments participated. Its coming into force means the creation of an international public service for the relief of the suffering occasioned by disasters. The Convention has already been ratified by 27 Governments and a number of others appear disposed to adhere to the Convention of July 1927. Six years ago the humanitarian conception of mutual aid was no more than a moral idea which the charitable were free to put into practice if they pleased; today that conception has a foundation in international law and is being translated into concrete terms.

With the approval of 43 Governments the principle of the right of disaster sufferers to relief has been formulated. And in the light of this newly-recognized right — and of the recognized fact that the nations of the world are morally and economically inter-dependent— there has been evolved a new standard of Government responsibility towards disaster sufferers. Man has been at strife with nature since history began. Much of human effort, much of human labour, has been devoted to that strife. Indeed, the history of civilization is little more than the history of the effort of man to tame the forces of nature and use them for his needs. The outstanding human achievement has been man's victory over the forces of nature. Instead of succumbing to these forces, man has made them captive, harnessed them and set them to work. Men have transformed the face of the earth, digging canals to join ocean to ocean and sea to sea. Men have changed the courses of rivers so that they flow out of their beds. And now in this last century men have annihilated time and distance so that every man is closer than ever before to every other man, and it is as if the earth had grown smaller. So mankind, by human effort and human perseverance, has conquered nature. He has drawn from his conquest incalculable material and moral benefit and not the least of the fruits of his victory has been that every human being today feels himself closer to every other human being than ever before. Out of all this has emerged the fact, and the realization, of world unity — unity in prosperity and progress through the sharing of the comforts and conveniences of civilization. It would have been monstrous in these circumstances that the unity of mankind should not be carried one step further, to the sharing of responsibility for the results of such natural disasters as may yet overtake one national community or another because their prevention has as yet defied human inventiveness. Ciraolo's work — the

International Relief Union — is the cornerstone of the arch of human unity. That unity now means unity in prosperity, unity in progress, and unity in adversity.

So much for the principle. When the General Council of the International Relief Union meets for the first time on July 10th, the Council and the Executive Committee to be designated by the Council, will have the responsibility of translating the principle into practice. For this all the expert help which can be made available will be needed, and besides this there will be need for the co-operation of outstanding figures, carrying the weight and prestige which will influence Governments and command the moral and material support of philanthropic bodies and individual benefactors. The gospel of the International Relief Union — a magnificent gospel of human unity — will need its apostles. And the thesis of their apostleship will be the newly-recognized right of disaster victims — the absorption of the conception of charity and of the aridity of formulæ in a great practical movement for the relief of suffering.

The different countries of the world are not finding it easy to reach agreement concerning the limitation of the means they possess for their mutual destruction: perhaps it will be easier, for men whose generous idealism is of a purer gold than the ordinary small change of human nature, to come to an agreement concerning the means by which effective mutual help may be organized and administered. If such agreement is reached, the group of Governments which have accepted membership in the International Relief Union for the relief of disaster-stricken peoples will be in a position to enable all organized human communities, and all men of vision, to come together and co-operate in a spirit of mutual comprehension upon the task of mutual assistance. When the organization is complete an S.O.S. from the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union must bring an immediate response from the agencies organized throughout the world for the purpose of relieving disaster victims.

The Convention creating the International Relief Union must be regarded, then, as a further link in the chain of protection Pacts, giving to the national communities which may be the victims of natural disasters a guarantee similar to that which is given to States which may be the victims of armed aggression by the Pact which provides for giving financial assistance to a State so attacked. The two guarantees differ only insofar as the one guarantees countries against the malice of men and the other against the malice of Nature. And thus the International Relief Union represents, in relation to human suffering, a vital element in the system of mutual insurance which is human society's best guarantee against the perils and dangers of this mortal life.

A VISIT TO SPAIN

Since his appointment as Secretary General of the League, some eighteen months ago, Mr. Ernest J. Swift has made a special point of establishing personal contacts with the national Red Cross Societies. With but three or four exceptions, he has already visited every Red Cross in Europe. His latest journey for this purpose, on which he was accompanied by Señor Navarro Viola, the deputy representative of the Argentine Red Cross on the Board of Governors, coincided with the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, and the International Air Ambulance Congress, held in June in Madrid.

The Red Cross hospital and Dispensary in Madrid are models of their kind. The Dispensary, which handles 800 patients daily, is privileged in having the co-operation of 80 specialists in every branch of medicine, who serve without remuneration. The X-ray department, the department for physical therapy (with a big "artificial sun beach"), the laboratories, and the scientific services are worthy of comparison with the best in the world. A nursing school is attached to the Dispensary. At the invitation of the Red Cross, Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League, delivered a lecture on WHAT THE RED CROSS DOES FOR THE HEALTH OF THE WORLD, in the lecture room of the nursing school.

The International Congress for Military Medicine and Pharmacy was an impressive manifestation. About 1,500 army doctors and pharmacists from almost every country in the world attended. Mr. Swift spoke at the closing session, in the name of the International Red Cross Committee and the League, laying special emphasis on the importance of the peace-time activities of the Red Cross as a means of preparedness for its war duties.

The Spanish Red Cross contributed a very fine tent hospital to the Exhibition organized by the International Congress of Military Medicine.

The International Air Ambulance Congress discussed the equipment of ambulance aircraft, safety measures, the question of cases in which air transport must not be attempted, and the transportation of doctors and nurses by air. Dr. Sand spoke of the work accomplished in this field by the Red Cross Societies and the part played by the League, and an illustrated report prepared by the Relief Section of the League Secretariat was distributed.

During his stay in Madrid, Dr. Sand was invited by the Institute for Social Insurance to deliver a lecture on THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH THROUGH SOCIAL INSURANCE and by the National Health School to speak on THE CONQUESTS OF SOCIAL MEDICINE. Both lectures were attended by large audiences and the meeting at the Health School was honoured by the presence of H.E. General Burguete, President of the Spanish Red Cross.

Before leaving Spain, Mr. Swift went on to visit Red Cross institutions at Cordova, Seville, Granada and Barcelona.

NURSES IN COUNCIL

By Christiane REIMANN,

Secretary of The International Council of Nurses.

CONGRESSES of the International Council of Nurses takes place only once in four years; it is therefore natural that the event should be eagerly looked forward to by all who are interested in the progress of nursing. The three to four thousand nurses from forty-five or more countries who will meet in Paris and Brussels from July 10th to 15th next, will come eager partly to tell of their experiences and partly to learn what is going on in other countries in their different fields of activity; their main object, however, will be to receive that stimulus to do better work without which the standard of nursing must inevitably decline.

It is not in regard to nationalities and races only that the forthcoming Congress will show great variety; the International Council of Nurses being strictly neutral from the standpoint of race, sex, politics and religion, we shall see lay nurses conferring with nuns and deaconesses, and a small group of male nurses, deacons and religious brothers. The Council was founded for the purpose of co-ordinating all the forces working for better nursing and better nurses all over the world. Nursing is an art and, if well done, does not vary with the group performing it. We often hear people speaking of ''religious nursing'' or ''Red Cross nursing'', —but there is in reality no such thing—any more than there is a ''Red Cross architecture''. Nursing is either good or bad; there is no third category.

During the thirty-four years since its foundation the International Council of Nurses has worked in close co-operation with the Red Cross. This has been the case especially since 1919, when increasing emphasis was laid by the Red Cross on health promotion and preventive work. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that an important part of the Council is composed of Red Cross nurses. Since 1925 the duties of First Vice-President of the Council have been assumed by Miss Clara D. Noyes, National Director of the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, and the present Presidents of two member organisations of the Council, namely the Bulgarian and the Polish, are Red Cross nurses. The latter also furnish a number of the members of the Council's Standing Committees and one of the Chairmen. The Recommendations for Nursing Education, drafted by the Council's Education Committee and adopted at the last Congress in 1929, have been endorsed by the International Red Cross, and are being used for guidance in a number of Red Cross Schools of Nursing in various countries. It will not be necessary here to remind readers of the close co-operation between national Red Cross Societies of many countries and the member organisations of the Council, for the purpose of founding an educational memorial to Florence Nightingale.

Turning to the programme of the Congress itself, we find that the Red Cross and the Red Cross nurses are contributing factors everywhere. At the Opening Session the Marquis de Lillers, Vice-President of the League of Red Cross Societies, will be among those extending an Address of Welcome. At the Section Meetings prominent Red Cross nurses from varied fields, several of them graduates of the International Courses at Bedford College, will refer to the outstanding work they have been able to do in such widely distant countries as Japan, Latvia, Germany, Turkey, Iceland, Belgium, Canada, Finland, and so forth. Three of the luncheons will be presided over by Red Cross workers, one of them being Mrs. Carter, Chief of the Nursing Service of the League of Red Cross Societies, who will take the chair at a gathering of ''nurses actively engaged in Red Cross work''. At a fourth luncheon Mlle Lucie Odier, the representative of the International Red Cross Committee at the Congress, will answer the question, ''What is your aim when training a nurse?'' In the Closing General Session also we find a Red Cross nurse, Miss A. J. Messolora, Vice-President of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Greece, giving the Address of Farewell from the continent of Europe.

Both the Red Cross and its nurses are thus doing their utmost to enhance the value of the Congress, and to make it as comprehensive and fruitful as possible.

Now for a few words as to what can be expected of the Congress—what are its ''high lights''?

This of course is difficult to predict; it seems, however, probable that among the meetings which attract special attention on account of the actuality of the subjects they discuss the following will be found:

(1) The General Session on the evening of July 14th on "Inspection of Schools of Nursing";
(2) The two Section Meetings dealing with "Insurance Schemes";
(3) The luncheon on "Health of Nurses".

Government regulation of nursing was strongly recommended by the International Red Cross Conference at Brussels in 1930; it is therefore to be anticipated that one of the most important aspects of such regulation—if not the most important—namely, inspection of schools of nursing, should be of great interest

to the members of the national Red Cross Societies attending the Congress. State inspection of nursing education by nurses is at present found in Canada, Finland, France, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden and the United States of America; of these New Zealand began its inspection as early as 1896. Other countries that have taken preliminary steps towards inspection are: Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan and the Philippine Islands. In order to enhance the value of this meeting detailed information in regard to the methods of inspection, and a summary of experiences gained, have been collected by the International Council and issued to the speakers on the programme as well as to the member and associated organisations.

One of the two Section Meetings on Insurance Schemes will be concerned with the insurance of the nurse herself against either old age, sickness, disablement or unemployment. This meeting will take place on Saturday morning, July 15th. The other aspect of insurance —namely, the work of nurses under the direct or indirect auspices of insurance companies— will be discussed as the main item of the Section Meeting on ''Industrial Nursing'' on Tuesday morning, July 11th. There will be no need to point out the great value of an international exchange of opinion on these questions in the present time of economic stress.

Dominika Pietzcker, Superintendent of Nurses of the Rudolfinerhaus, Vienna, will preside over the luncheon on Friday, July 14th, which will deal with the ''Health of Nurses''. This is the more appropriate, since the recently formed Austrian Nurses' Association has sent in a request to the International Council that, beginning with next year, an international study shall be made of this question. The proposal is that this inquiry should be undertaken according to certain detailed rules worked out by Oberin Pietzcker, insuring that the material received from the various countries will be statistically comparable.

It may be of interest to note, in connection with the Congress, that in most countries where Red Cross Societies are concerned with nursing the opportunities offered to Red Cross nurses are generally among the best, both as to working and to living conditions, and in regard to security as represented by salaries and provisions for old age and sickness. It should be added that the positions available to Red Cross nurses are often of a highly interesting type, since they involve pioneer work in new countries or particular fields, and are therefore specially attractive to intelligent, progressive women.

A number of national Red Cross Societies, especially those whose nurses are particularly active, are sending one or more nurse representatives to attend the Congress. This is a source of great satisfaction, not only to the member organisations of the Council in the countries concerned—since co-operation between the national Red Cross and the national Nurses' Associations is essential to the proper development of nursing—but also to the International Council itself. The participation of the Red Cross is a proof of its steadily growing appreciation of its nursing staff, and of its realisation that, in professional matters, nurses should have the right to conduct their own affairs. The Council is at the same time fully conscious of the immense value to itself of this co-operation—not least because all dealings with the Red Cross involve a constant reminder of that spirit of charity, without which no nursing can be ''good nursing''.

NEW RED CROSS DEVELOPMENTS IN LATVIA

In the course of the last few months, the Central Committee of the Latvian Red Cross has adopted several decisions fraught with consequences for the future development of the Society.

With the object of raising the professional standard of nursing in Latvia, the minimum period of training for the nursing diploma has been extended from two to three years. As a first step towards facilitating the application of this programme, a new school for nurses has been attached to the hospital at Jelgava, organized on similar lines to that in Riga.

At the request of the Government the Latvian Red Cross has signed a twelve-year contract for the management of the hospital at Rezekne. Despite the added responsibility and expense entailed, the Society did not feel justified in declining the mark of confidence thus extended to it by the Government, which, in return, has promised to grant authorization for future Red Cross lotteries.

The Latvian Red Cross leaders have unanimously recognized the necessity of developing social work and of arresting the progress of tuberculosis, and they propose to organize a public health nursing service and to intensify preventive measures.

To bring about economies in the management of its hospitals and sanatoria, the Society consulted a noted expert on dietetics, Prof. van Noorden of Vienna, who sent two of his colleagues to Latvia. Demonstrations were given in three Red Cross establishments—the Riga hospital and the sanatoria at Tervete and Liepaja. At the invitation of the Society, several outside doctors and nurses, as well as two nurses each from Estonia and Lithuania were present.

A tthe request of the Town Council of Riga, one of the specialists visited a number of municipal child welfare establishments and gave advice on dietetics to the staff of the Social Welfare Department of Riga.

It is probable that the visit of the Viennese experts will prove to have opened up new avenues of work in Latvia and that, before long, the Red Cross will launch upon the training of nurse-dieticians.

NURSING DISASTER SUFFERERS

By Maynard L. CARTER,

Director of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies.

When the XVth International Red Cross Conference assembles in Tokyo in the autumn of 1934, it is proposed that there shall be constituted, as was done at the XIVth Conference in Brussels in 1930, a special commission to consider problems of Red Cross nursing. In preparation for the deliberations of this commission, in which it is hoped that leading nurses from many countries will participate, the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies are collecting data from all available sources. The report based on the data so collected will be prepared in good time before the meeting and circulated to all national Societies.

In the meantime the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, in preparing the Agenda for the Tokyo Conference, has very kindly left the completion of these Agenda—as regards the Nursing item—to be filled in only after the views of a representative group of Red Cross nurses shall have been ascertained. It is with a view to collecting and co-ordinating the views of such a group on this subject, that a nursing meeting is to be held at the Headquarters of the League this month a few days before the opening of the Congress of the International Council of Nurses.

It is the intention of those who will represent the International Red Cross bodies at this meeting to suggest that the Nursing items to be placed on the Agenda—however they may be formulated—should be framed so as to deal somewhat exhaustively with the organization and work of nursing services in emergency. While the expansion of the Red Cross peacetime programme has in the first place meant a tremendous increase in the permanent responsibilities of the Red Cross (and consequently a similar increase in the number of nursing schools and permanent nursing services conducted under Red Cross auspices), this expansion has also meant increased Red Cross responsibility in another direction. The tendency of public opinion to look to the Red Cross as the proper agency to intervene in all emergencies which occasion sudden and unexpected suffering and distress to large numbers of people, grows more and more marked every year. Red Cross Societies which, thirty or forty years ago, or even more recently, were accustomed to regard an outbreak of war as virtually the only emergency for which they required to be organized, have now found that they are expected to be organized to deal with any kind of emergency which disturbs the social and economic life of a community. Such an emergency may result from some sudden cataclysm—fire or flood or earthquake—or from the less abrupt but no less destructive ravages of famine or epidemics: the Red Cross is expected to act, and to act promptly and effectively. The man in the street, buying his newspaper and finding a headline which describes a disaster, expects to read that the Red Cross is at work. The Governments, many of them, have explicitly or tacitly shown that, while they are taking more and more direct responsibility for the problems of rehabilitation arising out of a disaster, they too rely, at least during the emergency period, on the assurance that the Red Cross will have got to work at once meeting the primary needs of the disaster sufferers. And the disaster sufferers themselves look to the Red Cross to carry them through the critical days or weeks which must pass before something approaching normal conditions of existence can be restored in the disaster area.

Now, when the Red Cross is at work in an emergency of this kind, this means among other things that emergency nursing services have been mobilized and are actively engaged in ministering to the needs of the disaster sufferers. On the occasion of a recent earthquake in California the total number of nurses assigned to meet these needs totalled 689.

To realize just what this entails it must be appreciated that intricate problems of organizations are involved, and it is these problems which, it is believed, should engross the attention of the leaders of Red Cross nursing throughout the world when they assemble in Tokyo next year.

There is, of course, in the first place, the problem of enrolment. The Red Cross must know the names and addresses and qualifications of the nurses upon which it can call in emergency, and the conditions in which their services can be made available. It must, moreover, have at its disposal, in addition to nurses, the services of voluntary aids who must similarly be enrolled (and of course qualified by special training).

This aspect of the question—the enrolment of nurses and voluntary aids—has already been somewhat extensively studied. There are a score of national Red Cross Societies which practice various systems of enrolment for nurses, and about as many which similarly enrol voluntary aids. Information regarding their various methods has been gathered and collated, and the whole question of enrolment was made the subject of extremely interesting and informative discussion in the Nursing Commission of the International Conference at Brussels in 1930.

The next phase of the problem—the question of methods of mobilization—has not yet received the same degree of attention. It was

perfectly logical, of course, to take the enrolment problem first. But, equally of course, enrolment is only the beginning. It is not enough to have the names of hundreds or thousands of nurses and voluntary aids inscribed on the Red Cross roll as available for service, and to keep this roll up to date. Those whose names are on the roll have undertaken, often at great personal inconvenience, to place their services at the disposal of the Red Cross at a moment's notice when emergency requires. The Red Cross, therefore, must have a plan for calling up without loss of time those among them whom it needs in any particular emergency, and for getting them, with the equipment they require, and in organized units if necessary, to the scene of the disaster. It is only when that problem is satisfactorily solved that they can actually set to work rendering the services for which they have been enrolled.

The solution of this problem of mobilizing the necessary group of nurses and voluntary aids for a particular emergency depends, of course, like every other phase of disaster relief operations, on careful planning in advance. The calling-up notice must contain all the instructions necessary. Anybody on the roll receiving such a notice must know at once where and when and to whom she is expected to report. She must know what her outfit is to be. And apart altogether from the instructions given to her, the Red Cross must have foreseen the arrangements for her transportation, for her board and lodging when she reaches her destination, and last, but not least, for the organization of her work.

It will be of absorbing interest if the methods employed by different Red Cross Societies in relation to the mobilization of nurses and voluntary aids in emergency, can be fully described and compared at the Tokyo Conference. It is to be hoped also that the Nursing Commission of Tokyo will be able to go carefully into the next phase: the question of the nature of the different tasks to be undertaken by nurses and voluntary aids in a disaster situation. All disasters present certain common problems and in dealing with these problems certain principles remain constant. There are always the same primary emergency needs: shelter, food, clothing and medical aid. These principles and these needs must be kept constantly in view.

The nursing policy does, however, vary to some extent in accordance with the nature of the disaster. And in almost all disasters, while the first and most immediate need is for nurses to staff first aid posts and emergency hospitals, there is also a need often just as urgent (and frequently lasting over a considerably longer period) for public health nursing work of a preventive character, to protect the public health during the emergency phase, when sanitary precautions are difficult to take and when their neglect may have the most disastrous results.

It will be of the greatest value to secure an exchange of the views and experiences of Red Cross Societies in different countries as regards the assignment of these different tasks, showing how the special capacities of individuals and groups of nurses are put by them to the best use in emergency conditions of this kind. The assignments given to voluntary aids are a not less interesting matter for consideration.

The possibility of fruitful discussion of all these aspects of this important subject is fully revealed by the data already made available regarding the experience of Red Cross Societies in various countries. They make abundantly clear that, in the ever growing value of Red Cross experience in the field of disaster relief, the part played by nurses is a vital one.

NURSING IN DISASTER

SOME EXAMPLES

In the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Red Cross has had wide experience in all types of disaster; its Nursing Service is ready for any emergency.

Following closely upon the re-organization of the American Red Cross in 1905, came the acceptance by it of a plan submitted by a special committee from the National Nurses' Association for the organization of a Nursing Service. This plan provides for a series of committees, local and state, composed of nurses, heading up in a national committee upon which the leading nurses and representatives of the Red Cross, Government, Medical and Nursing profession serve. One of the functions of the National Committee is to establish standards for admission to the service and advise upon all matters pertaining to nursing in the Red Cross. The local committees enrol nurses in conformity with established standards. During the 23 years since the scheme was institutedthe Nursing Service has grown and improved, until at the present time 56,000 trained nurses are enrolled and of these some 33,000 are ready for active service. The American Red Cross has, therefore, a service of supply ready to meet any need.

In the floods caused by the Mississippi River

a few years ago 329 nurses were utilized during the period from March to October. The work was largely preventive. In camps of 20,000 or more, refugees' dispensaries and emergency hospitals were needed, and large numbers of nurses were employed in caring for the people in their homes; thousands of refugees were inoculated and vaccinated. With the return of the refugees to what had been their homes, the public health nurses followed to help in the rehabilitation of the family.

During a typhoid epidemic in the North Western States—to take another example—a staff of Red Cross nurses was placed at the disposition of the local committee. They were used to staff an emergency hospital, as local hospital accommodation was inadequate to care for the 200 cases, all of whom were seriously ill in their homes.

Since the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 the American Red Cross has not found it necessary to use Voluntary Aids for Nursing Service. During that period, owing to the large number of nurses in military service, many Voluntary Aids rendered admirable service. Voluntary Aids are extensively used in other types of service, (canteen service, secretarial work, motor drivers, etc.). The American Red Cross through its Volunteer Service has at its disposal various types of workers without whose assistance nurses, social workers and the general disaster Relief Staff would be seriously handicapped.

In BELGIUM, nurses and voluntary aids work in the closest collaboration in time of disaster. Floods, mine disasters and railway accidents have proved that the system of the Belgian Red Cross gives excellent results. The rapidity with which aid is given in Belgium is impressive.

The enrolment of the personnel on which the Belgian Red Cross can count is centralized, so that the Red Cross knows at all times the exact situation throughout the country with regard to those who offer their services in case of emergency. In this way it has at its disposal for this purpose a well trained, efficient, disciplined reserve of nurses.

In FRANCE, the Nursing Service of the three Societies (S.S.B.M., U.F.F., and A.D.F.), which form the French Red Cross, have played a conspicuous part in relief work following disaster. As long ago as 1890, the U. F. F. mobilized a body of nurses to care for the sick during an influenza epidemic.

In 1910, when Paris was seriously menaced by floods, the French Red Cross was in a position to organize an army of nurses and voluntary aids who took an important part in the care of the sick and injured and the organization of crêches and canteens.

In 1930, when disastrous floods occurred in the South of France, Red Cross nurses at once offered their services. In the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, which suffered specially heavily, the nurses played a conspicuous part in public health preventive measures. They visited the homes teaching the people how to safeguard themselves against contaminated water and food supplies, supervized the disinfection of houses, the disposal of refuse and the rapid disposal of the carcasses of dead animals. This, of course, was in addition to their work for the sick and injured and young children.

The French Red Cross has also used nurses in its work for disaster sufferers in foreign countries. In 1922, for example, the S.S.B.M. sent a unit of nurses to Constantinople to organize relief amongst Russian refugees from Anatolia.

In GERMANY, where the Red Cross ''Mutterhäuser'' provide training and moral background which gives Red Cross nurses a high standing before public opinion, each ''Mutterhaus'' is under an obligation to place 50% of its personnel at the disposal of the state health services in case of disaster, epidemics, famines, riots, etc. The ''Mutterhäuser'', as well as the German Red Cross Women's Committees, also train volunteer aids for emergency work.

The work carried out by Red Cross Nurses in a typhoid epidemic at Hanover, in 1926, is a typical example of the collaboration between the different Red Cross organizations. Immediately the epidemic broke out the Red Cross placed six huts, equipped for infectious cases, at the disposal of the town of Hanover. The huts were erected in the grounds of the Municipal Hospitals. The Red Cross nurses from the Hanover ''Mutterhaus'' had the responsibility of preparing this emergency hospital, and auxiliary hospitals were also installed in the schools. The nurses were assisted by voluntary aids. Red Cross nurses were called in to supplement the staff of the municipal health services, and to assist the doctors in inoculation services which were set up all over the town. There has been similar co-operation on many other occasions, notably following the recent disaster at Neunkirchen.

In Germany, as in other countries, the Red Cross has recently been active in organizing unemployment relief. Red Cross nurses and voluntary aids with training in social work have been playing an important part in the welfare work called ''Winterhelfer'', making investigations, keeping records and distributing relief.

In GREECE, which has suffered in recent years from several serious earthquakes, the nurses trained in the Red Cross School, and the voluntary aids of the Greek Red Cross, are part of the permanent relief organization of the Red Cross Society.

In 1928 when Corinth was destroyed by earthquake, Red Cross doctors and nurses were on the scene of the disaster within a few hours. An emergency hospital with accommodation for sick and injured, maternity cases and con-

tagious diseases, was organized in tents, and staffed by two doctors and fourteen nurses, trained in the Red Cross School. During the more recent earthquake in Chalcidice the Greek Red Cross nurses displayed great courage and devotion in the most trying circumstances.

In ITALY, the permanent relief organization of the Red Cross has been brought to a very high state of efficiency. The number of trained nurses in the country, even in normal times, is insufficient to meet the needs of the hospitals and public health nursing services, so that the Red Cross has found it necessary to prepare a large group of "Volunteer Nurses". These "Volunteers" follow the same course as the professional nurses trained by the Red Cross, with the sole difference that they are not obliged to reside in the schools during their training. The "Volunteer Nurses" form the enrolled Red Cross Nursing Service in time of disaster.

No account of the part played by the nurse in disaster relief would be complete without reference to JAPAN and the important work done by the Japanese Red Cross nurses in the earthquakes which at various times have caused distress over large areas. Since the eruption of Mount Bandiri in 1888, the Japanese Red Cross has been recognized as the operating body to bring aid to the victims of disaster. The relief personnel of the Japanese Red Cross in 1930 included 271 head nurses and 5,527 trained nurses.

The work of the Osaka Branch of the Japanese Red Cross may be cited as typical of that being carried out by the Red Cross throughout Japan. In 1909, and again in 1912, when serious fires occurred in Northern and Southern Osaka, the Red Cross dispatched medical units, which included from 10 to 24 nurses, to the scene of the disaster. In 1917 and 1918, when large areas of the province were inundated, a medical unit including eleven nurses worked in the flooded areas to relieve the sufferers.

In the great earthquake and fire of 1923, which devastated Tokyo and the neighbouring districts, the Osaka Branch sent medical units which included 18 head nurses and 99 nurses. Similar units from eight other provinces took part in the relief work. During the past 44 years the Japanese Red Cross has rendered relief in 14 earthquakes, 11 volcanic eruptions, 6 tidal waves, 88 typhoons, 120 fires, and 143 miscellaneous disasters. During the period, 25,288 nurses and attendants have been employed. These figures illustrate the immensity of the relief work which may fall to a national Red Cross and the important function which a Red Cross Nursing Service may be called upon to discharge in disaster relief.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The Organization of Road Safety

At the end of May, a meeting of the Permanent Committee on Road Traffic was held at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. The Chairman of the Standing International Commission on First Aid on Highways, who had been invited to attend, requested Mr. Clouzot, of the International Red Cross Committee, to represent him at the meeting.

On May 31st, the Committee considered the recommendation formulated by the International Commission on First Aid on Highways in regard to the distinguishing marks of ambulances and their free passage at frontier stations. The outcome of its deliberations was the endorsement of this recommendation on the basis of the arrangement in force between France and Belgium.

This is not the first time that the close collaboration between the two Standing bodies has proved its value. It will be recalled that, as a result of a declaration made by the Chairman of the Standing International Commission on First Aid on Highways at the Conference on Road Traffic in 1931, a recommendation was inserted in the Convention of March 30th, 1931, on the standardization of road signals, prescribing the rectangular sign bearing the Red Cross emblem to indicate the proximity of a first-aid post. This sign has been adopted by almost all the National Societies which have organized road services and has greatly contributed towards the standardization of this activity throughout the world.

International Congress of Nurses

The International Congress of Nurses which opens in Paris on July 10th will be attended not only by delegates of the 23 countries affiliated to the International Council of Nurses but also by those of several other countries. The Council has a membership of 200,000 and its congresses take place every four years, a different capital being selected for each session. This year, Paris and Brussels are to share the honour of receiving the congress.

The fee for attendance at the congress is 50 French francs, plus 25 francs for those desiring to receive the printed minutes of the discussions. All information relating to the meeting may be obtained from 6, rue François Ier, Paris.

It is announced that an International Congress of Catholic Nurses will meet at Lourdes from July 18th to 21st, immediately consecutive to the International Congress of Nurses.

ORGANIZING FOR EMERGENCIES

By Algernon MAUDSLAY,

Member of the Council of the British Red Cross Society.

THE Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies has just published, under the title: ''Organizing for Emergencies'', an outline for Red Cross workers, dealing with the principle of disaster relief organization. This outline is being issued, not with the thought that it will add to the knowledge of relief experts at the headquarters of those national Societies which have evolved a technique and methop of their own in dealing with disaster situations, but in the hope that they may find it useful to place in the hands of those who are responsible locally for preparing plans to be used in the event of disaster. No amount of planning, of course, can go further than to provide for meeting an imaginary emergency. When a real emergency comes the plans may require to be very quickly and very radically modified. But if they are based on sound principles, and if the nature of those principles is fully grasped by all who share responsibility, the task of the Red Cross is made very much easier and its effectiveness is enormously increased.

The outline, after a brief introduction, deals first with the primary needs of disaster sufferers, pointing out that the first efforts of relief must aim at meeting four material needs: for shelter, food, clothing and medical care. Emphasis is laid on the limitations which must be placed on the scope of the work of a private relief agency such as the Red Cross when confronted with a disaster situation.

A chapter is devoted to the practical problems which arise in meeting the needs of disaster in respect to shelter, food, clothing and medical care, and emphasis is laid in this connexion on the importance of bearing in mind that in every phase of disaster relief work the aim should be to terminate the emergency period as early as possible, so that the normal conditions of existence may be re-established and those who have suffered in their persons or property from the effects of the disaster may be able to resume self-support with the least possible delay. Consideration is also given to a number of other problems which are likely to arise in most disaster situations: the organization of rescue work for the purpose of saving those who are caught by the disaster in circumstances which entail actual and immediate danger; the transportation problem which is presented if a considerable area has to be evacuated or if normal means of local communication have been damaged; the registration of families and individuals, which is generally found to be necessary in order to prevent waste or abuses if large numbers of sufferers have to be looked after over a considerable period of time; and the all-important question of finance.

Following this general survey the outline takes up the question of the lines upon which organization in preparation for effective Red Cross intervention when a disaster occurs can best be envisaged. It is pointed out that the local Red Cross committee has the primary responsibility in this regard; and since this is in most cases only one of the many responsibilities which fall upon such a committee, the specific task of preparing for disaster work should be laid upon a sub-committee or upon some individual in each community. The four main lines of action upon which it is suggested that the disaster relief preparedness plan should concentrate are:

The study of local conditions most likely to give rise to disaster;

the establishment and maintenance of satisfactory relationships with other bodies whose co-operation is desired;

the study of the problem of ways and means;

and the recruiting, training, and organization of relief personnel.

Due emphasis is laid in this section upon the problem of fund-raising, and it is pointed out that every possible effort should be made to meet the needs of the disaster sufferers from the resources (both in money and in kind) which can be raised locally. The importance, from the point of view of raising funds for disaster relief operations, of making careful estimates of requirements, and of ensuring effective and continuous publicity, is stressed.

The penultimate section of the report takes up the problem from the angle of the headquarters of a national Red Cross Society which of course must also have its disaster preparedness plan, so that local committees may be sure that they can rely on the national body to give any one of them the support that it will require if it is faced with a disaster which its own local organization, however good, is inadequate to meet. The first duty of the national office is to keep in touch with and stimulate the disaster preparedness organization of the different local committees and co-ordinate such contributions as they are able to make to the

work of disaster prevention. In addition to this, arrangements have to be made to secure the services of experts who can, at a moment's notice, be made available to take charge at the scene of a disaster. Besides this there is the question of establishing and maintaining a disaster relief fund from which resources can be made instantly available in case of need, and the no less important matter of arranging to have certain kinds of supplies made immediately available if required for an urgent relief operation.

The outline concludes with a summary of the action which requires to be taken locally and nationally when a disaster actually occurs. No attempt is made, of course, to prescribe rule of thumb methods but the measures to be arranged for locally as soon as the existence of an emergency situation is apparent are carefully listed. They comprise: arrangements for surveying the area affected and the damage done —the immediate mobilization of available personnel and the organization of necessary rescue operations—conference with the local government authorities so as to ensure that the Red Cross is duly given authority to act—the setting up of headquarters for the operations—the estimation of the number and needs of the disaster sufferers and of the local resources remaining available to meet these needs—and notification to national Red Cross headquarters of what has been and requires to be done. As the natural complement of these local activities, the responsible national Red Cross officials have, of course, to consider the desirability of sending personnel from headquarters, and, if the reports from the scene of the disaster necessitate such action, the sending of funds or supplies, the launching of a national appeal, and, in the last resort, the question of appealing for assistance from abroad to eke out the resources available within the country.

Brevity and clarity, rather than exhaustive treatment or original contributions to the solution of disaster relief problems, have been aimed at in the preparation of this outline. There can be no doubt that many local Red Cross committees neglect the question of disaster relief preparedness because it has never been brought home to them that such an activity represents a real and responsible job. Others again have neglected it from a feeling of diffidence, feeling that relief operations are the domain of the expert and that only experts can work upon their preparation effectively and fruitfully. If this twenty-four page sketch reaches not only the national leaders in Red Cross work in different countries but also the Red Cross workers in local communities, from whom the movement derives its strength and upon whom it relies for the execution of its programme, it will be brought home to them that disaster relief preparedness is a very real job, but not in reality a very complicated or costly one. It may be hoped that the consequence will be a great increase in the number of communities throughout the world which are organized through the Red Cross to cope with emergencies when they arise. If that result is obtained, a very great step forward will have been taken in the direction of realizing the ideal of mutual help for which the Red Cross stands, and to which governmental consecration has been given through the formation of the International Relief Union.

The formal recognition given by the powers signatory to the Convention of July 1927 must be regarded as the greatest encouragement to Red Cross workers throughout the world. Hitherto, despite the fast growth of the peacetime work of national Societies since 1919, the Red Cross has continued to be looked upon by many as an organization effective only in time of war. The activities now to be promoted in the disaster relief field under the ægis of the Union will undoubtedly serve to dispel any doubts which still remain as to the effectiveness of Red Cross work in time of peace.

The usefulness of the outline just issued by the League of Red Cross Societies cannot be doubted. This outline is based on practical experience of great calamities and covers all the essential points in relation to emergency relief. It is to be hoped that it will find its way to the furthest limit of civilization. The stress laid throughout on the need for speed is exceedingly timely. "*Vitesse, vitesse, toujours vitesse*"— Napoleon's wartime maxim— applies with equal force to those peacetime operations which aim at rendering first aid and relieving suffering in peacetime.

The extent to which the responsibility for disaster relief operations lies with the Red Cross varies, of course, from one country to another. In some countries, the Government relies entirely upon the Red Cross to meet the emergency arising from a disaster. In others the primary responsibility is taken by the Government itself and the Red Cross acts only in an auxiliary capacity. In others again the responsibility is divided between Government bodies, the Red Cross, and other voluntary aid agencies. But in all countries nowadays the Red Cross has a function of fundamental importance to discharge when an emergency is created by disaster.

Some of the more recently formed Red Cross Societies have not perhaps the same occasion to deal with disaster relief problems as have the national Societies which have been established for many years, but the leaders of all Societies alike will undoubtedly appreciate the opportunity to study this carefully thought out treatise on a subject of transcendent importance.

HOW THE CRISIS STIMULATES RED CROSS ACTIVITY

It is a remarkable fact that, in many countries, the Red Cross has not only remained unperturbed by the effects of the economic depression but has actually gained impetus. The majority of the Societies have found fresh fields of endeavour in the alleviation of the distress caused by unemployment and poverty, and have experienced little or no difficulty in raising the funds necessary to enable them to fulfil their charitable mission.

As an illustration of this, we are quoting below a few extracts from the annual report of Colonel Biggar, National Commissionner of the Canadian Red Cross Society:

Nineteen hundred and thirty-two has been a wonderful year, the best since nineteen-eighteen. We have materially increased our assets; our turnover has been greater than at any time since the War, and our dividends have been many times larger. For our assets are the good will of the people of Canada, and we have never enjoyed that more fully. Our turnover is the service we are privileged to render, and never have the opportunities for service been greater. Our dividends lie in the knowledge that we have been able to promote health and to relieve distress, and in this respect last year has set a new standard for the whole Society...

Everywhere there have been more people more eager to work together unselfishly for the good of the work than at any time before. The crisis through which we are passing has none of the excitements of the war. It has been a monotony of disheartening and dispiriting weeks and months, weakening the natural optimism and energy of our people. But it has called forth reserves of courage and devotion and these have been put freely at the disposal of the Red Cross...

Both the gross receipts and the gross expenditures were larger than those in any year since the war. The receipts from all sources were $965,257, an increase of $136,568 over those in 1931. Voluntary contributions, including those made to the National Emergency Fund, except in Alberta and Saskatchewan were slightly over $510,000, an increase of $144,000. The major increases occurred in the receipts from voluntary contributions and the funds for relief work...

Last year the total expenditures on Red Cross work of all kinds in Canada exceeded the million dollar mark for the first time since the war. They amounted to $1,056,307, an increase of $91,050 over those in 1931. The principal increases were in soldier and general relief, in health work and in the service to crippled children. The Outposts, though a larger volume of work was done, cost slightly less, no doubt because of the reduction in food costs and in salaries. Additional expenditures were unavoidable in connexion with the distribution of relief...

Armed with this knowledge we can look forward with confidence to whatever the future may hold in store. The experiences of the past year have shown that, however great the difficulties with which it may be faced, the Red Cross in Canada can meet its obligations and responsibilities, and can respond to the innumerable calls made upon it for assistance. Though enormous additional tasks have been assigned to it, there has been no lessening of its regular activities for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. We know now that the greater the demands that are made upon the Red Cross the more admirably and effectively the various units of the Society take whatever steps that may be necessary to satisfy them, and that in so doing they command the esteem and support of the people of Canada.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Board of Governors

In accordance with the authorization given by the Executive Committee at its meeting last April, the next session of the Board of Governors of the League is being convoked to meet in Tokyo, at the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross, on October 19th, 1934. The formal opening of the XVth International Red Cross Conference is scheduled to take place on the following day.

Resignation from Board of Governors

We regret to announce that Dr. Colquhoun, the delegate in London of the New Zealand Red Cross Society, who for many years has represented that Society on the Board of Governors of the League, has resigned his seat on the Board as he is returning permanently to New Zealand.

Junior Red Cross Study Group

A group of leaders of Junior Red Cross sections met at the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris from June 12th to 17th to discuss problems relating to the development of Junior sections and their collaboration in the work of the Red Cross throughout the world.

Those attending were: Herr Hartmann (Germany), M. Picalausa (Belgium), M. Stephanoff (Bulgaria), Miss Wright (U. S. A.), M. de Witt-Guizot and Mlle. Pierrard (France), Miss Cross (Great Britain), Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O. B. E. (India), Baron Michele Lazzaroni (Italy), Mr. Smits-Smitters (Latvia), Mr. Rockenbrod (Luxemburg), Mme Bortnowska (Poland), Mme Filitti (Roumania), Mlle Dubois (Switzerland), Dr. Smakal (Czechoslovakia), Señor Mariñosa (Spain) and Mme Petkovitch (Yugoslavia).

Mr. Yamanouchi, Vice-Chairman of the League, welcomed the visitors and a delegation of children from Parisian schools brought them a greeting from the French "Juniors".

The following were the subjects discussed:

1. Rôle and responsibility of the National Junior Red Cross Sections in the mitigation of suffering caused by the depression.

2. The moral principle, basis of the Junior Red Cross Health Programme.

3. The contribution of the Junior Red Cross towards international understanding.

4. The organization of Junior Red Cross Sections, both nationally and locally (especially statutory questions and problems of co-ordination and liaison).

5. Methods of propaganda for the Junior Red Cross among young people, parents, members of the teaching profession, public authorities, the press and the general public.

5. Methods of retaining the active interest of young people in the Red Cross after they leave the Junior Sections.

7. Application of the principles laid down in the 14th Circular of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

8. The Junior Red Cross as a force against moral depression among young people.

It will be recalled that it is proposed that a Special Commission shall be constituted to consider Junior Red Cross problems, when the XVth International Red Cross Conference meets in Tokyo in October 1934. The preparations for the work of this Commission will be greatly facilitated by the discussions held at League headquarters last month.

Nursing Advisory Board

The agenda for the Nursing Advisory Board, which is to meet at the offices of the League of Red Cross Societies from June 30th to July 3rd next, have been definitely established as follows:

Friday, June 30th. Chairman: Mlle d'HAUSSONVILLE, French Red Cross.

Morning: Address — M. E. J. Conill, Cuban Red Cross, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Address — Mlle d'Haussonville, Vice-President, S.S.B.M.

Appointment of Sub-committee to draft recommendations.

Report of the Activities of the Nursing Division.

Afternoon: Questions arising out of the Report.

Report on the International Courses and the Florence Nightingale International Foundation Scheme.

Meeting of the Recommendations Sub-committee

Saturday, July 1st. Chairman: Miss NOYES, American Red Cross.

Morning: Florence Nightingale Medal — Statement by Mlle Odier, Member of the International Red Cross Committee.

Reports on the Role of the Nurse and Voluntary Aid in Disaster Relief.

Afternoon: Reports on the Role of the Nurse and Voluntary Aid in Disaster Relief.

Meeting of the Recommendations Sub-committee.

Monday, July 3rd. Chairman: Marchesa di TARGIANI GIUNTI, Italian Red Cross.

Morning: Special training of the Nurse and Voluntary Aid for Disaster Relief — Mlle Odier, International Red Cross Committee.

Suggestions regarding questions to be placed on the Agenda for the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

Afternoon: Meeting of the Recommendations Sub-committee.

Report of the Recommendations Sub-committee.

The Board includes some of the most eminent authorities on nursing problems, as the following list of delegates will show:

American Red Cross		Miss Clara D. Noyes.
Belgian	,,	Not yet designated.
British	,,	Dame Sarah Swift.
Columbian	,,	Mlle Lucia Vasquez. Mlle Brandon.
Finnish	,,	Miss Kihlman.
French	,,	Mlle d'Haussonville. (S.S.B.M.) Mme Brunet (U.F.F.) Mlle Freschville (A.D.F.)
German	,,	Frau Hoetzsch. Fräulein von Freyhold.
Greek	,,	Mlle Messolora.
Italian	,,	Marchesa di Targiani Giunti.
Japanese	,,	Miss Inouye.
Norwegian	,,	Miss Bjerck.
Polish	,,	Miss Suffczynska.
Siamese	,,	Miss S. Dharmasoroja.
South African	,,	Miss Alexander.
Spanish	,,	Srta Milà.
Swedish	,,	Miss Dillnar. Miss Elsa Renck.
Yugoslavian	,,	Miss Hellich.
International Red Cross Committee.		Mlle Odier.
International Council of Nurses....		Mlle Chaptal.

International Courses, 1933-34

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has shown its interest in the International Nursing Courses by accepting an invitation to appoint a representative on the Organization Committee, and by permitting members of its staff to give an annual course of lectures on Hygiene.

Contributions to League Budget

In addition to the sums previously announced, the following contributions have reached the Secretariat for the current year:

British Red Cross . . .	£ 750
Danish Red Cross . . .	1,000 Danish kronen.
Indian Red Cross. . . .	3,000 rupees.
Polish Red Cross. . . .	8,000 zlotys.
Yugoslav Red Cross . .	25,000 dinars.

BOOK REVIEWS

International Health Yearbook, League of Nations, Geneva.

This is a collection of statistics and data relating to thirty-one countries, furnished either by the heads of the national health administrations themselves or by their nominees. The material is arranged in accordance with the uniform order adopted by the Health Section of the League of Nations, and comprises 27 tables so drawn up that the reader may see at a glance the health status of any given country and compare it with that of others.

The Yearbook also contains a survey of industrial hygiene in Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy and the Soviet Union, as well as the Health Organization's report for the period January 1931 to September 1932, and a list of the health administrations in 61 countries, with addresses.

Manual of Public Health Nursing, prepared by the National Organisation for Public Health Nursing, 2nd ed. The Macmillan Co., New York.

The object of this manual, as its name implies, is to explain the methods and practice of public health nursing. The first part deals with questions common to most branches of public health service, such as organization and administration, record-keeping, finance, publicity, etc.

The second part defines the responsibilities of the nurse in tending the sick and teaching the sound how to safeguard their health. The public health nurse will find here a valuable guide in every branch of her activity: care of the sick, child welfare, school and pre-school hygiene, nursing of infectious diseases, industrial welfare.

Each chapter of the manual has been submitted to experts on the subject concerned for endorsement. Although primarily intended for the public health nurses of America, this book may be warmly recommended to nurses in all countries.

Final Report of the Commission on Medical Education, 630 West 168th Street, New York, 1932.

The Study Commission on Medical Education, appointed in 1925 by the Association of American Medical Schools, has drawn up a comprehensive report on a subject which is preoccupying competent authorities in all countries at the present time. The whole evolution of medicine and medical practice, as well as the health, economic and social factors involved, are analyzed with care. Like the commission which recently examined the cost of medical care, the Study Commission on Medical Education deems that the medical profession is responsible for public health, which represents the most precious asset of the nation and the individual alike. It calls for a better dispersal and organization of doctors and medical equipment, the intervention of social insurance bodies and public authorities, and a medical training which will fit the doctor to comprehend and fulfil his duties towards society as well as his technical mission.

British Social Services, The Nation's Appeal to the Housewife and Her Response, By the Rev. G. C. Pringle, London 1933.

The Rev. G. C. Pringle, Secretary of the London Charity Organization Society, has a life-record of social work behind him. His wide and sympathetic acquaintance with the living conditions of the working classes, their problems, and the slums in which they so often dwell, has been acquired at first-hand. His experience has led him to attach fundamental importance to moral factors, to the family spirit, to self-help. It is from this angle, therefore, that he criticizes the British Social Services and pronounces them too impersonal, too interfering and, above all, too schematic. To administrative red tape, he opposes the human picture of the housewife, her difficulties and her qualities. A courageous book, which will create a stir in the social service world.

Social Work Year Book, New York, Russell Sage Foundation.

This edition of the Social Work Year Book is not content to be merely a directory of the different social welfare agencies operating in the United States; it is in fact, a veritable encyclopaedia of social work, each branch of which forms the subject of well-informed articles signed by leading authorities.

The Work of the Little Theatres, by Clarence Arthur Perry. New York. Russell Sage Foundation, 1933.

The Russell Sage Foundation rightly attributes immense importance to the judicious utilization of leisure. In this volume an analysis is made of the efforts of amateur theatrical societies in the United States, of which there are upwards of 1,200.

Influence of Social and Economic Factors on the Health of the School Child, by Raymond Franzen. American Child Health Association, 1932.

This is the fourth in the series of monographs on the health of the school child. With praiseworthy concision, the author has succeeded in determining the incidence and importance of social and economic factors in the health of girls and boys at different ages. The value of such a study for school hygiene programmes is self-evident.

Das Wiener Jugendhilfswerk, Jahrbuch 1932, Rathausstrasse 9, Vienna I.

This report constitutes an account, in picture and prose, of what official bodies and private agencies in Vienna were doing in 1932 to restore health to undernourished and weakly children. During the year, no fewer than 23,649 children spent a total of 740,000 day in holiday camps maintained by these institutions.

First Aid Manual For Schools, compiled by the New Zealand Red Cross Society, Wellington, 1933. Price 3d.

It requires something of a feat to render the principles of first-aid intelligible to the child mind. Undaunted by the difficulties inherent in such a task, however, the Junior Section of the New Zealand Red Cross Societies has produced a compact little manual which, in ten short lessons, imparts sufficient knowledge to the would-be child Samaritan to enable him to make himself useful in the event of sudden illness or mishap. An enumeration of the titles will give an idea of the ground covered: Bandaging, The Skeleton and Structure of the Human Body, Fractures or Broken Bones, Wounds and Nose Bleeding, The Nervous System, Fainting (with sub-headings on foreign bodies in ear, eye or nose, choking and suffocation, swallowing a pin), Burns and Scalds, Poisoning, First Aid to the Apparently Drowned, Stretcher-Bearing. The manual concludes with the description of a few simple remedies.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Chairman of the Board of Governors : Hon. John Barton PAYNE (American Red Cross).
Vice-Chairmen : Colonel P. DRAUDT (German Red Cross).
Marquis de LILLERS (French Red Cross).
Señor E. J. CONILL (Cuban Red Cross).
Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI (Japan Red Cross).
Secretary General : Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

MEMBER SOCIETIES WITH NAMES OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

***ALBANIA:** *Kryqi i Kup Shqiptar* — Tirana.

***ARGENTINA:** *Cruz Roja Argentina* — Cerrito 1174, Buenos Aires. — General Julio R. GARINO.**

***AUSTRALIA:** *Australian Red Cross Society* — Latrobe Street 42-46, Melbourne. — The Viscountess NOVAR.

***AUSTRIA:** *Oesterreichische Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze* — Milchgasse 1, Vienna. I. — Dr. Johann STEINER.

***BELGIUM:** *Croix-Rouge de Belgique* — 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels. — Professor Pierre NOLF.

BOLIVIA: *Cruz Roja Boliviana* — La Paz.

***BRAZIL:** *Cruz Vermelha Brazileira* — Esplanada do Senado, Rio de Janeiro. — Major M. C. de Goes MONTEIRO.

***BULGARIA:** *Bilgarsko Drougestvo Cherven Krest* — 19, boulevard Totleben, Sofia. — Professor DANEFF.**

***CANADA:** *Canadian Red Cross Society* — 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto. — Hon. G. H. FERGUSON.

***CHILI:** *Comité central de la Cruz Roja Chilena* — Calle Catedral 1572, Santiago. — General Luis BRIEBA.

***CHINA:** *The Red Cross Society of China* — 42-44 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

***COLOMBIA:** *Cruz Roja Colombiana* — Bogota. — Professor Luis F. CALDERÓN.

***COSTA RICA:** *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Costarricense* — Calle 5a Sur, San José. — Señor E. QUIROS AGUILAR.

***CUBA:** *Sociedad nacional de la Cruz Roja* — Ig. Agramonte y Av. de Bélgica, Habana. — Señor E. J. CONILL.**

***CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** *Ceskoslovensky Cerveny Kriz* — Neklanova ul. 34, Prague. — Dr. Alice MASARYKOVA.

***DANZIG:** *Rotes Kreuz der Freien Stadt Danzig* — Neugarten 12-16, Danzig. — Dr. FERBER.

***DENMARK:** *Dansk Röde Kors* — Ved Stranden 2, Copenhagen. — Mr. J. BULOW.

***DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** *Cruz Roja nacional* — Santo Domingo.

***ECUADOR:** *Sociedad Ecuatoriana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Colombia 118, Quito. — Señor Isidro AYORA.

EGYPT: *Egyptian Red Crescent Society* — 8 Charea Ismail Pacha, Garden City, Cairo. — Dr. Henry NAUS Bey.

***ESTONIA:** *Eesti Punane Rist* — Niguliste tän 12, Tallinn. — Dr. Hans LEESMENT.

FINLAND: *Suomen Punainen Risti* — 16 Annankatu, Helsingfors. — Major M. de GRIPENBERG.

***FRANCE:** *Comité central de la Croix-Rouge française*, 21, rue François-Ier, Paris. — Marquis de LILLERS.**

***GERMANY:** *Deutsches Rotes Kreuz* — Corneliusstr. 4b, Berlin W. 10. — Colonel DRAUDT.**

***GREAT BRITAIN:** *The British Red Cross Society* — 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W. 1. — The Hon. Sir Arthur STANLEY.**

***GREECE:** *Hellenikos Erythros Stauros*, 41, rue Solon, Athens. — Mr. J. ATHANASAKI.

***GUATEMALA:** *Cruz Roja Guatemalteca* — 10 Calle Oriente, No. 32, Guatemala.

***HUNGARY:** *Magyar Vörös-Kereszt Egylet* — Baross utca 15, Budapest. — Mr. Elemer de SIMON.

ICELAND: *Raudi Kross Islands* — Reykjavik.

***INDIA:** *Indian Red Cross Society* — Talkatora Road, New Delhi (in winter), Simla (in summer). — Sir Henry MONCRIEFF SMITH, Kt. C. I. E.

***ITALY:** *Croce Rossa Italiana* — Via Toscana 12, Rome. — Senator G. CIRAOLO.**

***JAPAN:** *The Red Cross Society of Japan* —5 Shiba Park, Tokyo. — Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI.**

***LATVIA:** *Latvijas Sarkanâis Krusts* — Skolas iela 1, Riga. — Dr. K. BARONS.

***LITHUANIA:** *Lietuvos Raudonojo Kryziaus Draugijos* — Kestucio g-ve 8, Kaunas.

LUXEMBURG: *Croix-Rouge du Luxembourg* — Luxemburg. — Mme MAYRISCH de St. HUBERT.

***MEXICO:** *Asociación Mexicana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Isabel la Católica 25, Mexico D. F. — Dr F. Castillo NÁJERA.

NETHERLANDS: *Het Nederlandsche Roode Kruis* — Princessegracht 27, The Hague. — Dr. DONKER CURTIUS.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES: *Croix-Rouge des Indes néerlandaises* — Weltwreden, Java.

***NEW ZEALAND:** *New Zealand Red Cross Society* — 63 Dixon Street, P.O. Box 969, Wellington.

***NORWAY:** *Norges Röde Kors* — Grev Wedels Plass 5, Oslo. — Colonel J. MEINICH.

***PANAMA:** *Cruz Roja de Panama* — Panama. — Señora Amelia L. de ALFARO.

***PARAGUAY:** *Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Paraguaya* — Avenida España 505, Asunción. — Dr. Andrès BARBERO.

PERSIA: *Society of the Red Lion and Sun* — Teheran. — Dr. ACHTIANY.

***PERU:** *Sociedad Peruana de la Cruz Roja* — La Colmena Nos 215-219, Casilla Postal No 1534, Lima.— Count de MIMBELA.

***POLAND:** *Polski Czerwony Krzyz* — Smolna 6, Warsaw. — Count Henry POTOCKI.**

***PORTUGAL:** *Sociedade Portugueza da Cruz Vermelha* — Praça do Commercio 1, Lisbon. — Marquis de FARIA.

***ROUMANIA:** *Societatea nationala de Cruce Rosie* — Rue Biserica Amzei 29, Bucarest. — Mr. G. BALS.

***SALVADOR:** *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña* — 3a Calle Poniente No. 21, San Salvador. — Dr. J. M. OLANO.

***SIAM:** *Sapakachad Sayan* — Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok. — H. S. H. Prince DAMRAS DEVAKULA.

***SOUTH AFRICA:** *South African Red Cross Society* — 107-110 Exploration Bdgs. 74 Commissioner St, Johannesburg. — Sir Evelyn WALLERS.

***SPAIN:** *Cruz Roja Española* — 10 Calle de Sagasta, Madrid. — H.E. Señor José VALDES-MATHIEU.

***SWEDEN:** *Svenska Röda Korset* — Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm. — Baron E. STJERNSTEDT.**

***SWITZERLAND:** *Croix-Rouge suisse* — 8 Taubenstrasse, Berne. — Mr. Paul DINICHERT.

***TURKEY:** *Türkiye Hilâliahmer* — Yenichéhir, Ankara.

***UNITED STATES:** *American Red Cross* — National Headquarters : Washington, D.C. — Hon. John Barton PAYNE.**

***URUGUAY:** *Cruz Roja Uruguaya* — Misiones 1325, Montevideo. — Señora E. Safons de ARRILLAGA.

***VENEZUELA:** *Sociedad Venezolana de la Cruz Roja* — Muñoz a Piñango 10, Caracas. — Dr. L. Chacin ITRIAGO.

***YUGOSLAVIA:** *Drustvo Crvenoga Krsta Kraljenina Jugoslavije* — 19 Simina ulica, Beograd.

* Societies having organized Junior membership.
** Members of the Executive Committee.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

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